

GERMANS IN BITTER FIGHT FOR POZIERES

Attack Again and Again to Regain Point Anzac Took, but Are Hurdled Back.

ALLIES GAIN TO THE EAST

Artillery Duel Continues for Thiamont on the Verdun Front.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—The Germans are fighting for every inch of ground along the Somme. They spent today in furious and fruitless attempts to win back the gain in front of Pozieres, which the Anzac troops and troops of the new army took yesterday.

Their charges, preceded by heavy shells, were again and again against the trenches which so lately were theirs, but without gain, while the counter attacks cost them dear in men. On the other hand, the British further straightened out the line by an advance toward Martinpuich, east of Pozieres.

The Germans shelled also the line between the Anzac Brook and the Somme, but the result was to stop a British gun in High Wood.

Southwest of Etrees the French penetrated some German trenches in the course of some minor operations. The German announcement that they were repulsed in an attempted attack just north of the Somme.

The situation on the Verdun front apparently is little changed, although heavy fighting continued. Operations resulted in increasing the ground held to the northwest of the Thiamont work, the French announced, adding that the Germans are shelling them vigorously in the area.

The Berlin War Office report of the afternoon said desperate infantry fighting had been in progress around Thiamont since the morning. The French night report announced the infantry fighting had subsided there, a slight advance in Chapelle wood, where the Germans say there was no infantry fighting, but considerable artillery activity, as also around Fleury and Chenoy.

Times correspondent at Paris writes: "The real character of the operations begun by the French at Verdun is now becoming clearer. It is no longer a question of a local counter attack, but of a big counter offensive."

"This counter offensive has led to another of the great series of battles which make up the 'war within war' which has been raging at Verdun since February. It is easy to exaggerate the effect of the fighting, but it is not too much to say that the German position elsewhere. Doubtless the Russian and Picardy pressure has stopped the shutting of German troops between the eastern front and the Somme, but the mass of troops under the Crown Prince is not diminished nor has the artillery been decreased to any great extent."

"The Verdun front, however, no longer draws whatever fresh or rested troops the Germans may have. Divisions sent from Verdun to Picardy or Russia have not always been replaced by men equal in fighting spirit, and although they are putting up a good fight they are showing a growing readiness to surrender and desert. This is beginning to tell its tale."

ATTACK A SURPRISE.

Paris Hears British Advance on Pozieres Was Brilliant.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A despatch to *La Presse*, dated North of France, says: "The latest British advance north of Pozieres has been a brilliant one. It began on the night of August 4-5, after an artillery preparation of great efficacy. Since the Australians cleared the position, the enemy has not ceased his furious counter attacks against the village. In the outskirts of the village he has succeeded in keeping some ground."

British commander resolved on Friday to clear the village by taking the principal support of the second line of the German defense, made up of a series of trenches and pillboxes, and a Bapaume road to the Thiéval road on a front of about three kilometers.

"The bombardment began about daybreak and continued unceasingly until night. It destroyed the defenses, leveled the trenches and rendered shelters uninhabitable. At 11 o'clock at night, the work of the artillery having been deemed sufficient, the order to attack was passed along to the units grouped in the village of Pozieres. While the Surrey and Kent troops pushed on in an assault against the position, the Bapaume road, which was taken in less than half an hour, the Australians, with Sussex regiments at their left, captured, without striking a blow, six lines of trenches and the position of the British troops advanced through the trenches which had been completely destroyed and machine guns and defenders burned. At this point the British met the slightest resistance was encountered."

"The operation, in the opinion of observers, was one of the most brilliant since the beginning of the offensive in the Somme and was carried out with rapidity and certainty, which was aided by the precision of the fire of the British batteries."

"The Germans, moreover, seemed to have been taken by surprise by this attack, on which they had evidently not counted at so early a date. Decided hesitation was observed in the decision of the German commander, which resulted in delaying the bringing up of considerable reinforcements. It was more than four hours after the British had attained their objective that counter attacks occurred, and these were easily repulsed."

ANZACS HOLD FIRM.

Not a Nibble, but a Big Bite, Australians Desire.

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Aug. 5, via London, Aug. 6.—Under a merciless concentration of shell fire the Australians are holding on to their gains to-day, after their advances last night on a front of two miles. The Germans already have delivered assaults, but all failed.

In one of the counter attacks the Germans came forward holding up their hands. Behind them the British gunners placed curtains of shell fire, through which it was impossible for them to retreat, while the Australians' machine guns and rifles, moving them down, made it hopeless to continue the charge. It was a death whichever way they moved and they surrendered."

Their last previous attack having been by the right flank, the British renewed the offensive by the left flank after a week of bombing and sapping. Here the task fell to the Australians. In grilling heat, under a blazing sun, they had been working in a continual shell fire, digging their new trenches in the open beyond Pozieres, facing the German second line trenches on the left flank. The British already had made in the previous attacks.

This was one of the remaining important positions on the high ground which has been so bitterly contested by all the sun power, coming and going."

WAR MOVES TOLD IN OFFICIAL REPORTS

Germans Violently Bombard Thiamont Work and Fleury Positions.

FRENCH SUCCESS IN AIR

Three Enemy Aeroplanes Brought Down—Belgians Attack With Artillery.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—The official communication issued by the War Office to-night reads: "On the right bank of the Meuse the Germans bombed violently from 8 o'clock in the afternoon the Thiamont work and our positions at Fleury, in Vaux-la-Chapelle and Chenoy woods. There was no infantry attack during the day."

The cannonading was intermittent on the rest of the front. This morning one of our pilots brought down successfully two enemy aeroplanes in the region of Verdun. One fell in the French lines, the other between the German trenches and our trenches. The same morning, after a combat, another German plane was compelled to land within our lines at Moyenneville. It fell into the hands of our troops. The two enemy aeroplanes were made prisoners. The machine was of a recent model. It was intact."

The Belgian communication was as follows: "This afternoon the German artillery and trench guns were active at Steenstraete and Fleury. The Belgians carried out a destructive fire on the enemy batteries south of Tervarete."

South of the Somme two small local operations have enabled us to prevent the German trenches southwest of Etrees. North of the Aisne an enemy surprise attack on our positions on the right bank of the river, under the curtain of fire of our artillery."

On the right bank of the Meuse during patrol fighting at some points we have sensibly enlarged the ground conquered by us at the northwest of Thiamont work. We have repulsed a counter attack in the same region."

In the region of Fleury and in the sector of Chapelle and Chenoy artillery fighting continues without any infantry attacks. On the night of August 5-6 our air squadrons dropped forty shells on the region of Combles, eighty-four on the station of Noyon, thirty on the stations of Stenay and Sedan, forty on the station of Combaix, sixty on the Sablon station at Metz and the railway establishments there and forty on the military establishments of Hombach, north of Metz."

Several of these squadrons made two consecutive raids. One of them made no less than seven raids during the same night. On the Somme front our aeroplanes set on fire two German captive balloons. A German aeroplane dropped four bombs on Baccara. There were no casualties and the damage was insignificant."

British Advance Official. LONDON, Aug. 6.—The official statement from British general headquarters issued to-night reads: "The enemy made two attacks early this morning on the front which we had gained northwest of Pozieres. In one of these attacks, by the use of liquid fire, he temporarily forced us back along one of the trenches we had captured, but later we recovered all but some forty yards of the ground thus lost."

In the other attack the enemy was repulsed with loss. In the afternoon we made some progress along the trenches east of Pozieres in the direction of Martinpuich. Considerable artillery activity was reported near Carency and Loos. South of St. Eloi we raided enemy trenches, causing many casualties."

The improved weather enabled useful work by our artillery in connection with the aeroplanes, and we destroyed several gun emplacements. The afternoon statement follows: "The enemy's artillery was active during the night, shelling various areas on and behind the front between the Aisne and the Somme. A little progress was made by us at High Wood."

Northwest of Arras the enemy, apparently alarmed by one of our patrols, made a heavy bombardment which lasted fourteen minutes. The situation is unchanged. Operations in Egypt. The official announcement of operations in Egypt says: "The general officer commanding in chief in Egypt reports under date of 11:15 P. M. August 5, the following further details of the fighting in the vicinity of Romani on August 5: "The list is preceded by a notice from the committee of restriction of supply and of commerce with the enemy, saying that the list is incomplete and the fact that a firm or person is not included on it cannot be invoked in any way, and that French merchants having commercial relations with neutrals must not be affected by the restrictions. The supplementary depositions provided for in the customs declaration when taking up goods."

The list of names includes eighty-eight firms in Morocco, seventy-five in Portuguese East Africa, twelve in Portuguese West Africa, ninety-five in Argentina, twenty-six in Brazil, 141 in British India, thirty-six in Persia, forty-four in the Philippines, twenty-seven in Denmark, 145 in Spain, fifty in Greece, 120 in Holland, 143 in Norway and seventy-eight in Portugal."

"Tempest in a Teapot." BERLIN, via London, Aug. 6.—The discussion in the United States of Great Britain's blockade against American firms is looked on here as "a tempest in a teapot."

The Post warns its readers against entertaining the idea that the American Government will influence the American Government in the slightest degree from its "bias for Great Britain."

BRITISH PUT TALKS TO FLIGHT. They Take More Than 2,500 Prisoners, Including Some Germans. LONDON, Aug. 6.—The strong Turkish force which attacked the British at Romani, twenty-two miles east of the Suez Canal, on August 4 was defeated and put to flight by a counter attack. The Turkish force was decisively repulsed by the British, who have taken more than 2,500 prisoners, including some Germans."

15,000 Austrian Captives in France. Paris, Aug. 6.—About 15,000 Austrian prisoners taken by the Serbians and transported from the Adriatic to the island of Ancona, near Sardinia, have been sent to France.

LAST WORD FROM ZEPPELIN

"English Trawler Refused to Save Us," Says L-19 Men.

THREE SUBMARINES FOUGHT RE D'ITALIA

Capt. Pincetti Tells of a Seven Hour Chase in the Mediterranean.

The Italian steamship *Re d'Italia*, which was chased by three submarines in the Mediterranean Sea and rescued by firing at them with two defence guns mounted on her stern, reached this port yesterday.

It developed on her arrival that there were three American citizens aboard, L. P. Koster, a Philadelphia veterinarian, and Paul Edwards of Jersey City and James Higgins of Cincinnati, who went to Europe with a consignment of horses. Capt. Amédée Pincetti, commander of the ship, who is a Lieutenant-Commander in the Italian navy, had in his crew a naval gunner, Andreotti Ugo, formerly of Newark, who was assigned to the *Re d'Italia* by the Italian authorities.

When the steamship first sighted the submarines, on July 23, Capt. Pincetti ordered full steam ahead, about twelve knots, and called the gun crew to quarters. "It was then about 9:30 A. M., and we were 200 miles from Genoa, midway between Corsica and the Balearic Isles," said Capt. Pincetti. "At 9:45 the submarines were on the starboard quarter, travelling in a line. Seeing they were chasing us, I ordered the gunners to fire."

"Ugo took careful aim, but the first shot fell short. The second was wide, but at the third a great spout of water rose, quite different from that following the others. I judge from that that we hit one of the submarines. It was much heavier and apparently impregnated with smoke or oil."

"The chase continued until 4:30 that afternoon, the boats not getting any closer to us and only two torpedoes showing. We fired in all fifteen shots from our two three inch guns. No flag was seen. Once one of the submarines tried to get in position to launch a torpedo, but apparently our guns daunted the crew."

The *Re d'Italia* is a vessel of 6,237 tons owned by the Italian Lloyd Sabaudo. The Admiralty announced to-day that the British mine sweeper *Clacton* was torpedoed and sunk in the Levant on August 3. Five of the crew are missing and five were wounded.

Lloyds announces that the Danish steamer *Jagersborg*, of 1,797 tons gross, was shot down by a German submarine and has been sunk. There are twenty survivors.

A Copenhagen despatch says that the steamer *Aaro*, a British vessel of 2,603 tons owned by T. Wilson Sons & Co. of Hull, has been torpedoed by a German submarine.

Agents of the Wilson Line stated to-day that she left Hull a week ago and that their Norwegian agents report that two of her lifeboats with provisions and life buoys were found drifting outside of Tungenæs headland near Stavanger, Norway. No news of the crew had come to the agents.

GERMAN SAVINGS GROW. Increase of 250,000,000 Marks Reported for May. BERLIN, via London, Aug. 6.—Exports in German savings banks during May were 250,000,000 marks (\$62,500,000) greater than in the month preceding, as compared with 235,000,000 marks (\$58,750,000) last year, says an Overseas News Agency announcement to-day.

Of this sum 235,000,000 marks (\$58,750,000) were transferred to war loan investments, leaving a net increase of 15,000,000 marks (\$3,750,000). Since January 1 savings bank deposits, adds the statement, increased 1,300,000,000 marks (\$325,000,000), as compared with 1,245,000,000 marks (\$311,250,000) last year.

SERBIANS CAPTURE VILLAGE. They Wrest Remil, Near Prossa, From the Bulgarians. PARIS, Aug. 6.—The Serbians have won another success along the Macedonian front, according to a Havas despatch from Salonica to-day. They captured the village of Remil, near Prossa, which had been occupied by the Bulgarians.

German reports that the Bulgarians have been successful in their attack against the Serbians south of Monastir are unfounded, the despatch declares.

TO ABANDON ICELAND SERVICE. British Interference With Ships Given as Reason. BERLIN, via London, Aug. 6.—It has been decided to abandon steamship service between Bergen and Iceland because of British interference with vessels traversing this route, according to the Overseas News Agency.

The British authorities, it is said, recently brought the Norwegian steamship *Flora*, engaged in the Iceland service, into Leth, where she discharged her entire cargo.

The Postmaster-General of Denmark adds the news agency, announces that the parcel post on the Danish steamship *Botnia*, bound from Iceland to Copenhagen, was confiscated at Leth by the British.

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SUBMARINES SINK 8 SHIPS, 127 RESCUED

Four Vessels Victims of Austrian Craft—British Mine Sweeper Torpedoed.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—A British cruiser has arrived at Marseilles and disembarked 127 victims from four vessels sunk by an Austrian submarine. The ship destroyed were the Greek steamer *Trioplia*, 1,517 tons; the Italian mail packet *Sienna*, 2,694 tons; two British steamers, the *Tottenham*, 1,998 tons, and the *Favonius*, 1,987 tons, which went to the rescue of the *Sienna*.

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JOFFRE IN MODEST VILLA DIRECTS WAR

No Fuss or Feathers Evident as He Receives American Correspondents.

ROYALTIES ANSWER GEORGE V.

Caesar, Mikado and King Peter Pledge Unity in War.

LONDON, Aug. 6.—Answers to the telegrams he sent to the heads of various allied nations on the second anniversary of Great Britain's entry into the war have been received by King George. A message from the Tsar, dated at general headquarters, said: "I am equally determined that we in Russia shall make good the sacrifices which my brave troops and the armies of the Allies are now marching forward steadily and successfully on all fronts. I beg your Majesty to believe I am entirely in accord with you in the strong determination to carry on the struggle until our common cause for right and freedom shall be fully vindicated."

The message from King Peter of Serbia said he had received with satisfaction the fresh testimony of an "indefatigable" determination to bring about the triumph of the noble cause."

Gen. de Castelnau, chief of staff, also received the correspondence. His office might well be that of a \$15 a week clerk. He expressed the gratitude the French army feels toward America for the aid and support from across the Atlantic. Major-Gen. Pello also gave us a few minutes, and volunteered most politely to be of any service he could. There is a story of a globe trotter who saw a re-decked Irish girl on the dock when his boat touched an Irish port for a few minutes, and thereupon wrote in his next book that all Irish girls are re-decked. This SUN's correspondent, forming impressions in the same way, would feel impelled to record that the headquarters of the French army is a charmingly calm spot, where nobody seems to have anything to do and where the word "hustle" has been cut out of the dictionary. It has no apparent connection with war.

There is a mitrailleuse in the field outside, but even it is covered with canvas. The possibility of a visit by Zeppelins and aeroplanes undoubtedly has been provided for, but whatever preparations have been made have been concealed carefully.

The American correspondents are the envy of their Parisian acquaintances and are selected to a great end and for a great purpose. The possibility of a visit by Zeppelins and aeroplanes undoubtedly has been provided for, but whatever preparations have been made have been concealed carefully.

The little town where he has established himself is noted for a splendid chateau and for a fine hotel, built for the tourist trade, but he has chosen neither the chateau nor the hotel for his headquarters. Instead he is in a little villa which is pleasant and comfortable, but far indeed from being imposing. There is nothing to mark the office of the man upon whose shoulders has fallen most of the burden of the world's great war. The place cannot be distinguished from a dozen other villas in the locality.

Nor is the commander pampering himself in the matter of food. Luncheon for six was on the table when the correspondents entered, and they noted in passing that it was just such a meal as thousands of Frenchmen in moderate circumstances were eating at the same moment.

The general himself was in the library. As might have been expected, the walls of the library were covered with maps. There was a writing table, but nothing was on it—military evidence that the general does most of his work standing. He was wearing the bright red breeches which the French officers love and always resume when they are away from the front. A well used briar pipe lay on the desk beside which he was standing. What he said to the correspondents has been told. It may be noted that he belied his reputation for taciturnity.

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